





# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.  
CINCINNATI.  
Wednesday, July 12, 1844.

## Insanity among Colored People— the Southern Literary Messenger.

A writer in the last number of the Southern Literary Messenger, endorsed by the editor, as a profound thinker, undertakes to raise a new argument against the emancipation of the slaves. The census, he says, shows an alarming disproportion of insane persons among the free people of color in the free states, when compared with either the white or slave population. This disproportion, he assumes, is attributable to moral causes alone, which are to be sought for in the vicious habits of free negroes. He will allow no influence to climate, because, he says, the disproportion prevails in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which range through the same latitudes as Maryland and Virginia. And this is the sole reason he assigns for denying the influence of climate. It so happens, that the only portions of these three Western and Southern States, which range in the same parallels of latitude, are, the southern extremities of the former, and the Northern sections of the latter. The great body of Virginia lies south of even the southern borders of Indiana and Ohio, and of at least two thirds of Illinois. The assumption then being groundless, it can give no force to any argument against the influence of climate in predisposing the constitution of the colored man to insanity.

Why he seeks for the moral causes, to which he ascribes the disproportion noted, in the vicious habits of the free man of color, he does not tell us. We can easily conceive of other moral causes, having their origin in the prejudice and proscription which are continually harassing our colored brethren, and cramping their means of subsistence. That vicious habits have nothing to do, with the disproportionate amount of insanity among them, we infer from the fact, that in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, this disproportion is greater than in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, although in the former states, the colored people are more virtuous and better educated, than in the latter.

But, let us give certain statistics, which we have prepared with considerable labor, and then our remarks upon the specious statements of this southern philosopher, will be better understood.

White pop.	No. insane.	Pro.
F. States 9,554,965	9,603	1 in 994
S. States 4,684,253	4,905	1 in 954
F. col. pop.	No. insane.	Pro.
F. States 170,712	1,159	1 in 143
Total col. pop.	No. insane.	Pro.
S. States 2,702,636	1,737	1 in 1,555

Certainly, the disproportion of insane among free colored people, compared with any other class of population, does seem frightful. But, the first reflection that forces itself on every mind is, that it cannot be accounted for by any combination of moral causes. We know the colored people; they are among us, and every one is familiar with their habits. Drunkenness, one of the most common sources of insanity, is not so prevalent among them, as the white population. Political ambition, not an unfrequent cause of madness, has no place in their bosoms. Their religious excitements are seldom of the sombre character, so that what is called religious insanity is rare among them. Strong passions are not their characteristics, and their offences against law, are not generally of the graver kind—nor such as rack the soul, and debase reason. And though greatly limited in their choice of means for a livelihood, we know, that want is not so common and frightful among them, as to occasion so vast an amount of insanity, as is shown by the tables above. Look at the subject in whatsoever light you please, the conclusion must be, (allowing the tables to be correct,) that the principal cause of this lamentable predisposition to insanity, is the unpropitious character of northern climate.

But, why not compare the free colored people of the north and south on this point? Ah—that is the question. Could we institute this comparison, the matter would soon be settled. But there are no means of doing so. Singularly enough, in the statistics of insanity, the free colored people of the south and the slaves are not distinguished. The number of the former, in the slave states is 215,000, forty-five thousand more than in the free states; but the accurate statistician of the Messenger seems to have overlooked this fact altogether. Any one then can see, that all his reasonings on this subject must necessarily be vitiated. His data are incorrect, and uncertain. His conclusions are mere nullities. Could the free colored people of the North be compared with those of the South, there would then be ground for an inference.

Hitherto, we have merely indicated the defects in this writer's mode of reasoning. We will now show positively, by figures, that climate is the great cause of the disproportion of insane persons in the free colored population, allowing the census returns to be accurate. But first, we will subjoin more detailed statistics.

## Proportion of Insane Persons and Idiots in the entire colored population, bond and free, of the slave states.

Del	1 in 700	Miss	1 in 2,397
Md	1 in 1074	La	1 in 4,310
Va	1 in 1304	Ark	1 in 971
NC	1 in 2219	Tenn	1 in 1,274
SC	1 in 2447	Ky	1 in 1,053
Ga	1 in 2117	Mo	1 in 879
Ala	1 in 2044	D Col	1 in 1865

## Proportion of Insane and Idiots among the Free People of Color in the Free States.

Me	1 in 141	NJ	1 in 288
NH	1 in 284	Pa	1 in 256
Vt	1 in 56	O	1 in 105
Mass	1 in 43	Mich	1 in 27
RI	1 in 249	Ia	1 in 44
Conn	1 in 184	Ill	1 in 45
NY	1 in 257	I & Wis	1 in 27

## Proportion of Insane and Idiots among Whites, in the Free and Slave States.

Me	1 in 693	Del	1 in 1198
NH	1 in 584	Md	1 in 821
Mass	1 in 680	Va	1 in 704
RI	1 in 520	NC	1 in 586
Conn	1 in 606	SC	1 in 990
Vt	1 in 731	Ga	1 in 1400
NJ	1 in 932	Miss	1 in 1544
Pa	1 in 806	La	1 in 2881
NY	1 in 1108	Ala	1 in 1445
O	1 in 1257	Ark	1 in 1715
Ill	1 in 1400	Tenn	1 in 915
Mich	1 in 2127	Ky	1 in 742
Mo	1 in 5424	Ind	1 in 1608
Wis	1 in 6132	Flor	1 in 2794
Ill	1 in 3843	DC	1 in 2947

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Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, respectively, than the other slave states. Altogether they contain but 8197. The average proportion of free colored insane in Maryland, we have seen, is 1 in every 639; in Louisiana 1 in every 2125. The proportion among all classes in the states just named, except Missouri, is less than in the other states. This might justify us in taking the mean, between these two ratios, as the fair proportion for the five states—but we will grant the Messenger writer all he can ask, after the calculations we have made. We will take one in every 800, as the average proportion. Divide 800 into 8197, the number of the free colored people in these states, and we shall have ten insane persons among them. Deduct these from the 430 insane and idiots in the whole colored population of these states, and we shall have 430 among the slaves, (who number in all 807,862,) or 1 in every 1823. This we may set down as the proportion of insane among the slaves in Georgia, and the South West. But, by referring to the tables it will be seen, that the proportion of insane of every class is far less in these states, than in the Eastern slave states generally, or Tennessee and Kentucky, so that we might be warranted in considerably increasing the average proportion of the whole South. But, that we may not be suspected of taking any advantage, put the average for the whole slave population at 1 for every 1800. We shall then have 1331 slave insane, which subtracted from 1737 the whole number of colored insane in the slave states, will leave 356 for the free colored people, or one in every 603, about the average of the insane in the white population of New England.

But, we have proceeded all along without noticing the probable influence of other circumstances. It will be seen that there is a far less proportion of cases of insanity in the new, than old states. This arises from two causes. More attention is paid to this disease in the older states—the reports are far more accurate. Again, the population of the new states generally, is not native, but immigrant; and the insane do not generally migrate. They are fixtures at home, or in the asylum.

In relation to the returns from the slave population we confess ourselves sceptics. So long as they have sense enough to pick cotton, or work the cane, their overseers will not be very critical in observing their mental condition.—We know too well the treatment and use of slaves, to suppose that mental aberration will be much cared for, or faithfully reported, so long as the whip can extort the due amount of labor. In view of this, we receive the returns of the census so far as this matter is concerned, with many abatements.

Such are the conclusions to which we have been conducted by calculations, of whose reasonableness, the reader may judge for himself. We did not think the slave holder would be audacious enough to go to the census for an argument against emancipation; but so largely does he calculate on the greediness of the public to swallow any thing to the discredit of the colored man, there is scarcely any absurdity he will not dare.

We conclude this long article by the remark, that the infrequency of insanity in the colored population of the South, and its prevalence in the same population at the North, shows that the former is the natural home of the colored man, and is additional evidence that the system which is driving them thence is making constant war against Nature and Humanity.

But, we said, we could prove by figures, that the disproportion was chiefly occasioned by climate.

Let us select two states, notorious for the severity of the measures by which they have signalized their hatred of the free colored man—Louisiana and Maryland. No one, not gifted with a superlative amount of audacity, will pretend to say, that the free people of color in these states, are more virtuous, better educated, better treated, or more favorably circumstanced, than they are in the New England states.

We cannot from the census discriminate in these states between the insane of the slave population, and those of the free colored people.—They are all classed together. But, one thing we can do. We can take the entire amount of insane and idiots, among the bond and free—grant to this learned professor that there is not a single case of insanity among the former, although this, as every one sees, is conceding an immense advantage; and then demonstrate the decisive influence of climate in the production of insanity.

The slaves in Maryland number, 89,495; the free colored people, 62,080. The number of insane and idiots among both classes, is 141. A very large proportion of these must be slaves. But, let us suppose, that they are all free—and then we shall have in Maryland, one insane in every 440 of the free colored people; while the average for the free states, is 1 in every 143!

What demonstration can be more complete of the influence of climate! Suppose we should take the average number of insane cases throughout the colored population of the South, which is one in 1555—and allow for the insane among the slaves of Maryland, 1 in 2000. This will make the number of the slave insane, 44. Deduct this from the sum total 141, and it will leave 97. Divide this into 62,080, the number of free colored people, and it will make the proportion of insane among them, 1 in every 639, not so many as among the white people of Connecticut, Rhode Island, or New Hampshire. Throughout all these calculations, it will be seen, that I allow the slaveholder every advantage he can ask, and even then he cannot hold his ground.

Take Louisiana next.

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It is very difficult to say what would be a proper ratio for the free colored people of the whole South, but we will strive to make a proximate estimate.

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ing it against the anti-slavery enterprise; and what could he do? We ask every sober-minded Irishman, what could he do? What had the world a right to expect from such a man, under such circumstances? A noble protest against the servile course of his professed friends—a manly, triumphant vindication of the cause of Irish Repeal against all suspicion of being willing to compromise with slaveholders for the sake of their money. And the world was not disappointed. O'Connell spoke as became himself, as became Ireland. And for this brave and generous speech, Irishmen will you denounce him, who is the hope of your country? Will you rebuke him, say, allow your political associates in this nation, to insult him, because he dared to be true to himself and to Ireland? Is it in this way you reward your benefactor? Do you set the good opinion of the petty batch of slaveholders in the South, who whip women and sell babes, before the esteem of him, who is laboring to break every fetter which binds man, and degrades his soul?

The other evening you assembled at the Court House to agitate for Ireland. Thousands were present. Who was your presiding officer? Richard M. Johnson, an owner of human property, a supporter of a system which makes war on human nature, which denies wages to the laborer, and treats him as a brute. Richard M. Johnson, who refused to present a petition entrusted to his care by a portion of his fellow citizens, for the abolition of unconstitutional slavery in the District of Columbia! Who first addressed you, in terms of flattery so gross, that no man could have used them unless on the presumption, that you were destitute of common sense? Gov. SHANNON, who in obedience to a demand of the Executive of Kentucky, not long since issued his warrant for PETER DENT, as a fugitive from justice, because he had dared to help his wife and three children to escape from slavery to freedom! And who were they that presented the denunciatory resolutions against O'Connell? You know them—you know that they are not worthy to loose the latches of his shoes.

And are these the men you allow to abuse O'Connell! Great leaders, noble leaders these, for the eight millions of patriotic Irishmen! You know when the Israelites lost hope of Moses they demanded gods to worship. Aaron made them a molten calf, and exclaimed, "these be thy gods, O Israel!" Shall calves be your gods, and will you displace the man who stands the chosen representative of Irish patriotism?

We call upon you in the name of Freedom, so often profaned by the Demagogues who have the audacity to think that they can use you as their tools,—cast them off! range yourselves on the side of your countrymen at home who have given utterance to their honest indignation at slavery, and show no quarter to oppression whether couched under the British Lion or American Eagle.

## One Hundred Conventions.

The New England abolitionists, of the old organization, have resolved to hold a series of one hundred conventions in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. We call attention to the following proclamation. Although no consultation has been had with the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society, we presume the conventions so far as Ohio is concerned, have been arranged in concert with the Committee of the Ohio American Society. Let there then be no hanging back, on the part of any of the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio. Let the call of these New Englanders be responded to, and let Ohio rally all her forces. They promise many speakers, some of them eloquent. We believe they are all opposed to the Liberty movement, and some of them have been in the habit of making war upon it. Never mind. We may reach them better in Ohio. It will puzzle them to find many working abolitionists in this State who are not Liberty men, or who do not regard the movement with a favorable eye. If these speakers feel bound in conscience to assail any class of measures adopted by Ohio abolitionists, all we have to do, is, to listen patiently, and if not convinced ourselves, convince them that they are wrong. Still we cannot but hope, that they may find it consistent with their notions of duty, to let seceders from corrupt parties and seceders from corrupt churches alone, and direct their batteries, not at friends, but foes, not against them who are endeavoring to vote Liberty up, but those who are striving to vote it down.

It is highly important that we be notified of the appointments in time, to beat up the anti-slavery forces. Our friend, Dr. Brooke, of Oakland, will of course see to that. By the way, will he be kind enough to tell us when the Oakland anniversary is to be.

## Address

Of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to the Abolitionists of the Western and Middle States.

BELOVED COADJUTORS:—

The recent New England A. S. Convention, the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of abolitionists that we have ever witnessed, was deeply impressed with the importance of your sections of the country to the anti-slavery cause, and with the great benefits which might accrue to that cause from the co-operation of New England with Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York. A resolution, expressive of high satisfaction at the prospect of such co-operation, was adopted by acclamation, and the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society were appointed to take the necessary measures to secure it. We joyfully accept the service, and rely with the most unhesitating confidence upon your love of our common cause, to make our efforts effectual in your respective countries, by the exercise of hospitality to the friends we shall send to your aid, by contributions for the support of their families while they are among you, and by prompt and vigorous efforts to secure large meetings, that the greatest possible number of minds may be influenced by the gospel of freedom which they are so well qualified to proclaim. We have selected for this important service, our fellow-laborers, JAMES MOSCOW, whose rare union of zeal and discretion, and of power as a speaker, with patience and energy as an anti-slavery laborer, has done so much in Connecticut. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, till within four years a slave, whose keen intellect, sound judgment, readiness in debate, and broad comprehension of the cause of freedom and the means for its promotion, have gained him the admiration and esteem of all eastern abolitionists, and which eminently qualify him for the service of the cause. CHARLES LENOX REMOND, to whose inspiring eloquence, and earnest devotion to the vindication of the rights of man, not our own country alone bears witness, but who secured the friendship and respect of all with whom he became acquainted in

England and Ireland, and to whom crowded audiences in those countries listened with some profound interest and attention that he ever commands at home. GEORGE BRADBURN, to whose uncompromising advocacy of the cause in the Legislature of Massachusetts, much of its progress in that body is to be ascribed—whom to wit and lively illustrations mingle so happily with his irresistible arguments, as to make him one of the most attractive as well as impressive of the advocates of the slave. JACOB FARRAS, the fervor of whose soul so strongly characterizes all his public efforts, commanding him to every friend of the slave, and pointing him out as the fit opponent of every cold and selfish enemy. These, under the direction of our General Agent, JOHN A. COLVER, already so well known to many of you for his quickness to see, his skill to plan, his energy to execute, and his noble disinterestedness, compose a corps whose labors through your region of country, in a double series of conventions for the coming six months, cannot fail to awaken every heart in which the spirit of freedom and humanity yet lives, to a sense of duty and responsibility to God and to posterity, for the immediate abolition of slavery.

We send you these dear friends, commending them to the hospitality of your homes, and to the confidence of your hearts. Unwilling as we are to lose them from Massachusetts, and unable as we are to sustain them in a distant field of labor, we have felt constrained, by our perception of



# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## To Irishmen.

Daniel O'Connell stands as the acknowledged head of the Repeal movement. Its success depends upon his energy, and the patriotism of the millions of native Irishmen who have chosen him as their representative. And yet, if you can believe the Enquirer of this city and kindred prints, the whole power of the repeal movement rests upon the American people. Without them, it would all evaporate in thin air. O'Connell is nothing—the eight millions of your countrymen at home, and the two millions in England and Scotland who are with them, are nothing—but Richard M. Johnson, Wyckoff Platt, and Robert Tyler, and a few other worthies on this side the Atlantic, are every thing! They are the real leaders of the Irish host—they are the lion-bearers—before their might the British Union is to become a lamb. Do you believe it? We will not insult you by repeating the question.

Now see the position in which demagogues have placed you. They have arrayed you against O'Connell and your fellow-countrymen in Ireland, because they chose to be true to the principles for which Irishmen had always contended. What good will your efforts accomplish, separately from theirs? Instead of taking the side of O'Connell, your Countrymen, and Repeal, you have taken the side of the Slaveholders and Repeal. But, your countrymen at home, with the agitator at their head, declare they will have nothing to do with slaveholders. See the position you are in. The amount of it is, you desert Irish Liberty, for American Slavery! Nay—we take this back. We do not believe you will. The resolutions you have been induced rashly to pass, you will reconsider and revoke. And that you may do so, we now submit some of them to your consideration.

The Baltimore Repeal Association passed the following—

Resolved, That the idea which Mr. O'Connell would promulgate as a fact in relation to the slaves of the South, that "they are treated, not as human beings, but as the brute beast that expires and then ceases to have any other existence," is insulting to the character of the American people, a base calumny against the humanity and the pure sense of human obligation that are the characteristics of the Southern people.

Resolved, That this Association has yet to learn that the proprietor of slaves who feeds, clothes, and protects them, and when disease has struck them down, calls in the physician and the clergyman to attend them, deserves no higher grade in society than the pick-pocket or the petty larceny scoundrel.

Resolved, That believing the doctrine of abolition to be inimical to the welfare & perpetuity of our Republic, institutions, calculated to rupture, if pushed to the extreme, our happy Union, and dismember the confederacy, this Association laughing to scorn Mr. O'Connell's cry of shame and disgrace, will maintain its proud attitude as the uncompromising friend of that Union, and hurl back with indignation the degrading epithet of "faithless miscreant," as unmerited and rash, insulting and undeserved.

The following were passed by the great Repeal meeting at Cincinnati, on the evening of the third July—Richard M. Johnson presiding.

6th. That we view with astonishment and regret the lately published opinions of Daniel O'Connell, in reference to the unhappy institution of slavery fixed upon us by the same Government that oppresses him and his people—and that we cannot recognize the right of any man unacquainted with our peculiar situation, to dictate the means of ridding ourselves of this evil.

7th. That in the intemperate and insulting language used by Daniel O'Connell, we recognize designs that if carried into effect would sever this happy Union, and drench our land with blood, and that, too, without benefitting the unhappy class to which he alludes; and that we can only excuse this celebrated man by attributing his language to a deplorable ignorance of the subject of slavery in America.

8th. That the citizens of Ohio may rebuke Daniel O'Connell's ignorance without suspicion, because she is the only state in the Union whose slave has never been trod by the foot of the slave under the sanction of the laws.

9th. That Daniel O'Connell, when he spoke in terms of accusation against the United States for having admitted six slave states in the Union, should be taught also that the institution has virtually ceased in twelve of the rest in the same period of time.

10th. That we Irishmen, have found that protection under the folds of the star-spangled banner denied us in our native land, and that we hurl back with indignation the call that bids us forsake our adopted homes, and place ourselves once more under the tender mercies of the British bayonet.

11th. That our situation in reference to slavery is the same now that it was when Daniel O'Connell so joyfully received our first assistance, and that we firmly believe the Irish people will yet accept our aid with thanks, and respond to our sympathy with hearts full of gratitude for those who, although in full possession of their rights as freemen, forget not their unhappy brethren in bondage.

12th. That we do not recognize in the insulting epithets of "pickpockets" and "petty larceny scoundrels" the voice of our Irish brethren—and that we will yet, heart to heart and hand to hand, struggle on in the glorious cause of freedom—giving our aid, and sympathy, and, if needed, our blood, until their oppressors shall be driven from the shores of Old Ireland.

One thing we would call your attention to. We know your love of Liberty, your devotion to your adopted country, your gratitude to a people among whom you have found an asylum. The demagogues have taken advantage of these feelings, to awaken you against the anti-slavery advocates—as if slavery were a cherished institution of this country, acknowledged and sustained by its constitution—as if the interests of slavery were the interests of the Union, and the slaveholders were in fact, the Southern people. A little investigation will show you, that slavery was barely tolerated by our fathers, under the full belief that it would soon cease to exist—that it has since extended its limits by sheer usurpation—that the constitution of the United States, in the language of Mr. Madison, does not admit the idea that slave property is in man—so that slavery is an anti-American institution. And further investigation would show you, that the sum total of the slaveholders of this nation, is but two hundred and fifty thousand, whose interest is as adverse to the interests of the mass around them, as the privileges of the aristocracy of Britain are inimical to the people there. We know this will be doubted by you, but, if you will read the papers that the Liberty men of this country are daily issuing, you will see that all we say is sustained by proof that cannot be questioned.

Another thing. You have been taught to believe, that if the slaves were emancipated, they would all come among us, and prove dangerous competitors to our laborers. To say the least, those who used such an appeal to you, did not compliment the generosity of an Irishman's

heart. The Irishman does not need protection against competition. His own energy is a sufficient guarantee of his success, only give him a fair field. He would not wish to rise by the oppression of others, though they might chance to be colored.

But, the notion is nonsense. Did you ever ask these men why the slaves would come North, if emancipated? A few now and then escape from the South—but why do they come here? Because, they cannot stay there and be free. Emancipate them, and they will have no motive to emigrate. Here the mass of laborers are white, and the colored man, stands little chance against such competition. There they would be colored, and his labor would be in demand. Besides, the climate would suit better his constitution—he would better understand the modes of labor practiced there—all his associations, his kindred would be there—and he could get work there, which he could not do at the North.

Under all the horrors of prejudice and proscription in the South, there are at this time in the slave states, forty-five thousand more free colored people than in the free states. Did you never think of this, when the demagogues were telling you, they would all come among us, if set free?

But, there is good reason why you should have no fellowship with these two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders—the only aristocratic class by the way, we have in America. It is, that they regard labor with contempt, and foreigners with a jealous eye.

The great majority of naturalized citizens belong to the democratic party. Properly, because the oppressions they have suffered in their native countries, have predisposed them to regard with affection the radical principles of Liberty professed by that party, and because democratic leaders have made a great show of zeal for the rights of foreigners. Owing to this connection, foreigners, especially the Irish and Germans, imbibing the likes and dislikes of the great party to which they adhere, have accustomed themselves to look upon the Liberty men with distrust, and to fight the political battle shoulder to shoulder with the slaveholder. And yet slaveholders are their bitter foes. "Native Americanism" is of southern growth, and finds its chief support in the jealousy of the slaveholder. Its object is to abolish the naturalization laws, and prevent foreigners from becoming citizens of the republic. A year or two since, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the grounds of the St. Louis Exchange, New Orleans, to denounce the Irish Repeal Association. The account was published in the True American. A few weeks since, we saw a letter from General Andrew Jackson, the idol of the democracy, expressing disapprobation of associations intended to interfere with the domestic concerns of foreign nations. And Daniel O'Connell, the great agitator for whom the true Irishman is ready to lay down his life, is a common enemy to these despots of the South!

We call the attention of the Irish democrat to the following extract from a paper published in St. Louis, Mo. In cutting out the extract, I unfortunately omitted the name of the paper, and do not now recollect it.

"Messrs. Editors: In furnishing quotations from the many slanders upon the slaveholders of this country, uttered by that detestable agitator, Daniel O'Connell, you have done much towards opening the eyes of our citizens to the immense dangers which beset them, through the immigration to the slave states of thousands of his devoted admirers—men who look upon him as a demi-god, and deem it their duty to yield implicit obedience to his instructions. In the opinion of such men, the views of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious fathers of the Republic, are not entitled to the weight of a feather when brought in conflict with those of that unprincipled Irish incendiary.

But the people of the South should consider that the people of the South have other motives for warring against their institutions than obedience to his poisonous precepts. Being mostly of the laboring class, they look upon our slave population as their competitors; and hence arises their bitter hostility to that species of population. We have ample evidence of this fact in the tyrannical and cruel imposition on our negro draymen, practiced by the Irish draymen when they find opportunity to maltreat or take advantage of the former. Every man who has resided long in this city, has witnessed more or less instances of the kind, and every one must be aware that such hostility is perfectly natural under the circumstances. Now I think it is the imperative duty of the citizens of the South to consider the consequences of admitting to the full rights of citizenship men who are by education and from self-interest hostile to their peculiar institutions.

Have we not reason to fear that an under current in the work which we are expected to produce consequences far more fatal than anything we witnessed in this country? Is it not the true policy of the South to lend all her energies towards the accomplishment of the repeal of the naturalization laws? In my opinion it clearly is."

The following sentiment, in relation to foreigners, we find in a speech of the Rev. W. N. Watkins, delivered on the 27th January, 1842, before the Louisiana Native American Association, in New Orleans—published in the Louisiana American, of Feb. 21st, by G. G. Foster. Speaking of foreign immigrants, he exclaims—

"Rights! Sir, they have none—and America will soon cover her glory with shame unless they are taught this in substantial terms. Rather than that this nation shall be held at bay on this subject by the restless spirits of other lands—rather than that the nations of Europe shall disgorge themselves of this accumulating filth, and pour it into the generous bosom of America—rather than foreign feet shall trample our stars and stripes in the dust once bathed in the blood of revolutionary patriots, let oblivion hide us forever beneath its tranquil wave."

Who compose the lawless mobs which infest our northern cities? Who lay sacrilegious hands upon our public monies? Who threaten to uproot the tree of liberty? Native Americans! No, sir, but such filth as is thrown upon our shores, from the prisons and almshouses of foreign lands. No sooner are their fetters broken off, or their wants relieved, than they seek to reduce the standard of morals and intelligence to their own degraded level. No cause, sir! The violence with which foreigners seek to thwart the purposes of this association, declares there is. We seek to protect ourselves, and in doing this, we seek to secure the perpetuity of those blessings we have taught them to enjoy. But their incorrigible stupidity or deep rooted vice cries out against injustice! Oppression, sir! Whom do we oppress? Have we not caused it to be published "from the rivers to the ends of the earth," that for those who are here we are not endeavoring to legislate. That from them we would not take taught that they possess. Injustice, sir! And to whom? To those who are confined to the prisons and almshouses of foreign lands! They, sir, possess no claims upon us but such as are common to citizens of the world. They may profit

by our example—they may adopt our form of government—or if they come among us, (and Heaven forbid they should), let them be content to abide within the temple of liberty, and thank God that their children can claim the exalted title of Native Americans."

And again—

"It were reward enough for any foreigner, though he were a slave, to know that his children were Native Americans."

For the sake of gaining the friendship of such men, will the countrymen of Emmett denounce O'Connell!

Look further. The following paragraph from the Richmond (Va) Enquirer is copied in the Charleston (S. C.) Observer. We hope that the Irish associates of Messrs. Platt and Disney will bear in mind, that the Enquirer is the great organ of the democracy of the South. They will understand from the paragraph which we now give, with what feelings slaveholders regard the "mob Irish," as that paper insultingly terms them.

"An address," says the Enquirer, "signed by sixty thousand names, among which are O'Connell, and Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, has been forwarded to Ireland from this country, calling upon all Irishmen to make common cause with the abolitionists. On Wednesday next it is to be exhibited and read in Boston, before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts abolition society."

"Few citizens of the South, do you hear this! A negro, yes, a BLACK NEGRO reading a proclamation, an invocation from sixty thousand Catholic Irish to their brethren the mob Irish of this country, to make common cause with the abolitionists. We say again—to you, hear this! If you do, we would say to you, have you ever on a fat old Irishman resident in Charleston, S. C., called Bishop England. This man is the dear friend of O'Connell, and doubtless he feels himself honored by such friendship."

Bishop England has deceased since this brutal paragraph was penned. What say our Irish repealers? Are we to have any more resolutions denouncing those who are seeking the overthrow of slavery? Our Irish fellow citizens will of course decide for themselves, how far they will abjure anti-slavery sentiment, and thus forfeit the confidence of their countrymen in Ireland for the sake of conciliating a class of men, who can ferociously invoke the vengeance of the mob against a distinguished Irish prelate, because he professes to be a friend to O'Connell.

We alluded above to a letter from General Jackson. He is the idol of democrats, and might be supposed to sympathize deeply with Irish repeal. But, he has the feelings of the slaveholder-caste on this subject. He goes as far as he can to please the democracy, but plainly indicates that he does not approve of the agitation of his question by the people of this country.

Read for yourselves.

"HERMITAGE, May 23, 1842.

"No individual can take a deeper interest than I do in whatever concerns the welfare and happiness of the Irish people. And there is nothing more grateful to my feelings than the anticipation, authorized by the progress of liberal principles throughout the world, that the day is not far distant, when without violence or civil commotion, Ireland will retain the principles she lost in 1800, and be in possession of all the blessings that flow from a government deriving its authority from the will of her people, and administered with a view to their security and happiness. That the measures calculated to produce this happy result may be crowned with speedy success is my fervent prayer.

But at the same time that I express thus freely my sympathies for that noble-hearted and generous people, and my hopes that the exertions they are making, peaceably and constitutionally to recover the representative government, may be successful, it is proper for me to say that I do so without meaning to transcend that maxim which teaches us not to interfere officiously with the internal affairs of other nations. The preservation of the principle on which this maxim rests is far more important to the good of mankind than any benefit which can possibly be obtained by a departure from it, and there are no people, I am sure, who would be less willing than the Irish to occupy a position which would bring into question the justice of the principle.

To Thomas Mooney, Esq., Agent of the Irish Repeal Association of New York—Nashville.

This sensitiveness on the point of "interference," grows out of the jealousy with which slaveholders watch over the interests of slavery. That is an abominable which will not bear handling; and so to prevent what they call the intermeddling of others, they are extremely delicate in touching the question of repeal.

Irishmen! Read and reflect. Judge for yourselves. It will be told you that we are uttering violence. This is the only argument by which demagogues can sustain themselves. Will you believe us a liar because they say so? We have more confidence in your good sense. We leave it to them to insult you, by presuming on your credulity, so far as to vilify, when they should argue—to give the lie, when they should prove that they themselves are not falsifiers.

Illinois Anti-Slavery Society.

The sixth anniversary of this Society was held in the First Presbyterian church, in the city of Chicago, June 7th. The editor of the Western Citizen talks in enthusiastic style of the meeting. "It was," he remarks, "of the freest, bravest, noblest stamp, that would richly compensate for a journey from the Rocky Mountains, to have participated in its sittings. A good representation was present from all parts of the State, and the Citizen is sure they had never held an anniversary to equal it."

Postage on our Monthly.

In many places, the subscribers to the monthly have been greatly disturbed by being obliged to pay pamphlet postage. We supposed at first, that this was an imposition of the postmasters, but now we acquire them with great pleasure, of all mis-conduct. The have obeyed instructions. In reply to a letter we addressed to the General Department, we were informed that our monthly was a periodical pamphlet, and subject to postage accordingly—that is, 2½ cents over an hundred miles, 1½ under.

What could we do? The Postmaster General is a Despot, within certain limits. There was no appeal—True, the Brother Jonathan, New World &c., containing reprints of foreign novels, published once a month, folded in quarto form, differing in no point from our monthly, only in being much larger, and containing fiction instead of fact, go unquestioned as newspapers—and we have not yet heard that our slaveholding Postmaster has thought proper to issue instructions to charge pamphlet postage on them. But, it is necessary to make up the four or five hundred thousand dollars deficit in the Southern De-

partment of the Post Office in some way—and what better mode, than charging pamphlet postage on an anti-slavery periodical!

But, let not our subscribers be alarmed. There is some law even in relation to Post Office regulations, and we shall avail ourselves of the law to save them and our monthly. We give the law on the subject. (Law omitted this week.)

Accordingly, if we print on a royal half sheet the subscribers will have to pay only ¼ of a cent under 100 miles, and 1½ cent over a hundred.—We shall then reduce our sheet, just enough, to make it a royal, and leave a little less margin, thus giving precisely the same amount of matter. And now our friend Mr. Wickliffe may do his worst.

We have the law on our side this time, and hope to receive great accessions to our list, especially after such an attempt to cripple this little anti-slavery missionary. How long, friends, before we shall have five thousand subscribers; our list now stretches towards four thousand. And from all quarters we hear of the effects produced by the monthly.

Delinquents.

The names of the delinquents to whom we sent bills a few weeks since, owing five dollars and upwards, who have not paid, will be struck from our list after this number. We are sorry to lose their company, but it is necessary to the support of the paper, that we send it to none who are unable or unwilling to pay. We are obliged to observe the most rigid economy. These friends, to whom we bid adieu, will not of course feel themselves released from the responsibility of paying their dues; and we shall be very happy, when their means or will, shall be more favorable, to receive them again as subscribers.

Bills will soon be sent to the rest of our subscribers. We wish every one to be prompt, and save us the disagreeable necessity of dunning.

Zion's Baptist Church.

We have received another communication from a committee appointed by Zion's Baptist Church, in what they say, their secession was not owing to dissatisfaction with the administration of the church from which they drew off, or from any disposition to be connected with their white brethren—but from other causes, to name which would provoke controversy. This is the substance of the communication; as to their reasons for withdrawing we must decline publishing them, as such matters do not come within the scope of our paper. We hope the matter will rest here, so far as we are concerned. We must decline positively being drawn into any of these local differences.

Facts for the People.

The seventh number of Facts for the People will be devoted chiefly to matters of special interest to the Irishmen of our country. The late speech of Daniel O'Connell has perhaps occasioned more excitement on the slavery question, than any event of the last two years. The naturalized Irishman must, decide, whether he will stick to slavery or O'Connell—whether he will prefer the good opinion of his countrymen in Ireland or the slaveholders of the South. The next number of the monthly, which will be issued next week, will contain O'Connell's speech, and a brief statement of the circumstances which led to its delivery—our article in to-day's paper, entitled "Irish Repeal and O'Connell"—extracts from southern papers, showing the feelings generally entertained towards foreigners by slaveholders, &c. &c.

An extra number of copies will be struck off. One gentleman has already paid us five dollars, for five hundred copies extra. Who will do likewise? Let the Irishmen of this nation have light on this great question of slavery.

Fair! Fair! Fair!!!

At the Union Baptist Church, composed of colored persons, on Baker st., between Vine and Walnut streets, in rear of the Universalist church.

On the third day of July the Ladies of the Church association will hold a Fair in the vestry of the above named building; at which time a variety of useful and fancy articles of their own ingenuity and industry will be offered for sale. The proceeds of which are to be applied to liquidate a debt now pressing upon them. The citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity are invited.

Western Anti-Slavery Almanac.

We are requested to state that a Western Anti-Slavery Almanac for the states of Kentucky, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. will be published in Columbus, and be ready for delivery by the 1st of September at furthest. W. B. Jarvis, a devoted friend of human rights, is the getter-up. This is a most praiseworthy undertaking, and, if well performed, it will be abundantly sustained. We wish our friend Jarvis much success.

(N. B. The prospectus of the P. shall be forthcoming.)

David F. Reid of Millersburg.

And who is David F. Reid? We know not. All we know is, that he has sent us an abusive letter, making us pay 18½ cts. postage on it, because some friend of his had the kindness to order a number of Facts for the People sent to him. He says he "should like to know what personal friend he has in Cincinnati" that thinks "he is a fool or slaveholder." Very likely he is both; his friend may answer as to the last, and I will certify as to the first.

Equity.

A communication signed "Equity," came to hand just after the matter for this number of the paper had been set up, and most of it made up. If it had been a little earlier, we would cheerfully have given it insertion in this number. It shall appear in our next.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored people of this State are invited to meet in State Convention at Columbus, 10th of August next, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the promotion of their interests. The names of the Central Committee appointed at a recent meeting in Columbus, are—

D. Jenkins, J. M. Cordozo, L. D. Taylor, B. Leach, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, H. P. Spears, G. W. Stanton, W. McAffee.

## Woodward College.

We were not so fortunate as to hear the address of Dr. Aydelott, the President of Woodward College, at the late commencement. We have heard it highly spoken of; it contained, we are informed, a frank and fearless expression of views on the multifarious evils of slavery, and the responsibilities of the American people in reference to it.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF WOODWARD COLLEGE.

This Society held its annual meeting a few evenings since in Dr. Lynd's church. The performances were very respectable. Mr. Mansfield's address in conclusion, contained many sound views, well expressed.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

We again insert the call for a Convention of the colored people of Ohio. It is to be held at Columbus on the 10th of August next.

REV. ARTHUR ELLIOTT.

A correspondent writes—

"Could the Rev. Arthur Elliot be induced to speak again or write on the subject of slavery? We think his productions, might profit the cause more perhaps, than those of any other man. He has already done much good."

Perhaps the Reverend gentleman will take the matter into consideration.

The World Convention.

The chief news we have of this body is, that Lord Morpeth was the presiding officer. We are in constant expectation of letters from our correspondents.

For the Philanthropist.

A quarterly meeting of the Ginton County Anti Slavery Society was held in the Chester township house, May 26th, 1843.

The following resolutions were offered by B. C. Gilbert, and ably advocated by Rev. Hoyt and Waters, Elder G. Goodwin and Dr. Borton, and passed without a dissenting voice. On the third resolution Rev. Hoyt related many important and interesting facts, a knowledge of which grew out of a personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison.

Resolved, That no clergyman should be, or by us be considered a true ambassador of Christ, who does not boldly and fearlessly, proclaim the rights to liberty, of every being bearing the impress of deity, and who does not devote a portion of his time, at least, to placing the three million of slaves in our midst, in a situation, and under circumstances, where they may have the Gospel of Jesus preached to them in its purity.

Resolved, That no man should be, or by us be considered a true republican, who does not yield his suffrage (if he votes at all) for men to our legislative bodies, who believe in, and are prepared to act upon, the great truth contained in the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That the possibility that Texas may be added to, as a part of this republic is viewed by us with feelings of horror; believing that it is for the express purpose of extending the slave territory. Therefore, Resolved, That we will oppose such annexation, with all the ability we individually possess.

On motion of Seth Linton,

Resolved, That every person consider himself a committee to solicit signatures to petitions to Congress to prevent the annexation of Texas.

W. HAYNES, Pres't.

Convention at Barlow.

The Convention which met at Barlow, Washington county, on the 19th of May, was organized by appointing David Putnam, jun., President, and Levi Heald Secretary.

The meeting was addressed at the morning session, by brothers McCoy and Ford, and in the afternoon by brothers Mathews and McCoy.

A committee was appointed at the morning session to prepare business for the meeting, who in the afternoon made the following report.

That Slavery being both, a Moral and a Political evil, requires corresponding action on the part of its opposers to counteract it. And while we believe that the tone of rebuke from the pulpit should be loud, firm, and continual, the legislative halls of our country should be filled with men of pure hearts, and clean hands, who could not be bought by promises of preferment, nor frightened by threats into the support of any law inconsistent with the principles of Liberty, or the rights or interests of the whole people.

We therefore recommend the appointment of a committee of five, to report to our next meeting, the best way of bringing these principles before the people at the polls.

Committee, J. C. McCoy, Joel Tuttle, Levi Heald, Thomas Ridgeway and James Lawton, jun.

L. C. Ford, J. C. McCoy, S. W. Smith, Dr. Burgess and P. Mathews, were appointed Delegates to the Anniversary, and empowered to fill vacancies.

The Secretary was instructed to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the editor of the Philanthropist to be disposed of as he may think best.

Adjourned to meet at Harmar on the 29th of June next.

DAVID PUTNAM, Jun. Chairman.

LEVI HEALD, Sec'y.

Receipts for the Philanthropist.

From June 1st, to July 8.

W. Dunlap, Jr. W. Dunlap, Jr. W. A. Utick, S. McConnell, J. Shepherd, R. Fletcher, A. Hammond, D. Bonner, D. Monroe, Dr. Borton, Dr. Jewett, Coulter & Reed, J. A. Dogdale, G. Blossom, T. Borton, W. Linn, T. Rogers, H. Doster, O. Harman, D. Gormley, H. S. Fullerton, W. Keys, A. Griffin, J. Morrow, J. Stewart, E. Hopkins, H. McKenzie, J. McLean, J. Linnell, W. S. Wright, T. Larimer, G. Creamer, E. McGregor, T. Hibben, T. Barton, J. Follis, J. Farquhar, J. Partridge, J. Lindsey, W. Wakenan & Partridge, H. Bishop, P. Stults, M. Leonard, N. M. Thomas, A. Clark, C. H. Preston, J. McCarty, E. Holley, J. Hansell, C. Hamilton, J. A. Donnell, A. Snelling, J. Lamborn, D. W. Hatt, H. Allen, B. White, L. Heald, G. Putnam, J. Mote, J. A. Shedd, S. Merriam, S. Paul, W. Watson, J. Cady, L. Spellman, B. C. Bartley, S. W. Sheeter, S. Moore, D. Espy, F. S. Roberts, N. Ob. Soc. Ing., H. Crookham, J. T. Hunter, D. Ladd, H. Hulbert, R. Hanna, T. P. Fogg, A. Clark, T. W. Collins, T. Munsell, S. & C. Wilkin, C. Thomas, \$2 each.

K. Flinn, D. Jackson, R. Flinn, J. Paxon, C. Patterson, J. Wright, A. R. Keys, J. Steele, I. Andrews, S. Johnston, J. Stone, Smith & Mark, C. Clark, E. Crow, D. Keene, R. M. Hamilton, T. Jessup, J. N. Maty, W. May, E. Osborn, J. Esler, J. Embow, C. Catson, E. Davis, I. Puckett, J. M. Baldwin, J. Tuttle, E. Eastman, C. Skinner, \$1 each.

L. Cowles, E. Vanhorn, J. Denne, D. Hubbard, I. Waddle, D. Dwiggins, J. Jenkins, T. Hill, B. Cox, D. Huff, I. Irey, F. A. Conger, S. Cope, \$3 each.

J. Mitchell, A. E. Rankin, H. H. May, D. Wilcotts, G. W. Simons, S. Whittlesey, \$4 each.

D. Pound, T. H. Anselous, J. Dinnell, R. H. Harbath, J. Mauley, B. Johnson, \$3 each.

B. Adams, 50cts; R. B. Edwards, 20cts; M. Bailey, 1.62; J. P. Dink, 1.15; R. R. Ransom, 4.62; E. Bank, 2.75; S. Moody, 2.30; S. S. Harding, 1.50;

J. E. Donnell 16cts; J. Hopkins 5.62; G. A. Anderson 11.00; S. H. Kirkpatrick 2.37; A. Robinson 10.12; A. McCoy 6.00; G. McCoy 5.00; G. Wilts 3.75; Rev. J. Worth 4.75; W. B. Unthank 1.81; J. B. Fandis 1.12; E. Hutchins 3.75; H. Thornburgh 1.56; W. Hough 3.12; I. Reynolds 2.12; E. Osborn 2.25; N. Compton 3.87; C. Puckett 5.50; J. Randle 3.70; A. J. J. 4.40; B. Knight 1.05; Johnston & Briggs 5.12; W. Bram 1.12; V. Bran 47cts; R. Kane 6.00; W. G. Graham 1.08; H. Savage 6.50; J. Johnson 1.50; L. W. Knowlton 5.00, donations.

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Thomas Worrall, Pennsville, Morgan co.  
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Cincinnati Prices Current.

Wheat, bbl. 400 to 405  
Wheat, bushel, 80 to 85  
Corn, " 17 to 18  
Oats, " 25 to 28

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Almonds, s. a. 15 to 18  
Alum. lb. 4 to 5  
Beans, lb. 20 to 25  
Chestnuts, lb. 30 to 50  
Cranberries, lb. 6 to 8  
Crackers, " 4 to 12  
Canned fruit, lb. 1 to 2  
Mold, 7 to 8  
Dipt, 6 to 7  
Sperm, 25 to 30  
Coffee, per lb. 8 to 12  
Rio, 8 to 9  
Havana, 9 to 10  
Java, 13 to 15  
Cocoa, lb. 8 to 12  
Cassia, lb. 2 to 3  
Chocolate, " 13 to 15  
Cheese, "



